
Christopher S. Bond

United States Senator

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CHRISTOPHER S. (KIT) BOND (Republican) is a sixth generation Missourian, born in St. Louis in 1939. He grew up in Mexico, Missouri, where he still resides and tends to several groves of trees he planted by hand.

Bond graduated from Princeton University in 1960 and received his law degree from the University of Virginia, having graduated first in his class.

After serving as a clerk to the Chief Judge of the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals in Atlanta, Bond practiced law in Washington, D.C. before returning home to Mexico, Missouri.

In 1969, Bond became an Assistant Attorney General under former Senator John Danforth. Before being elected State Auditor in 1970, Bond was chief counsel of Missouri's Consumer Protection Division.

At the age of 33, Kit Bond became the 47th Governor of the State of Missouri on January 8, 1973—the youngest Governor the state has ever had. Bond was re-elected to a second term as Governor in 1980. Among his greatest accomplishments as Governor was to take the Parents as Teachers program statewide.

After his second successful term as Governor, Bond continued his service to Missouri from his newly won seat in the United States Senate. In that 1986 election year, Bond was the only Republican to capture a seat previously held by a Democrat.



Based upon his solid ability to protect and advance Missouri's interests in the United States Senate, Bond was returned by Missouri voters to the U.S. Senate in 1992 and again in 1998.

In 1992, he was the only Republican candidate to win statewide in Missouri. And in 1998, Missouri voters re-elected him by an impressive nine-point margin in a year that witnessed the defeat of key incumbent Republican Senators elsewhere in the nation.

Bond believes that government and taxes should be no bigger than necessary. While serving in the U.S. Senate, Bond has built a reputation as a strong backer of literacy programs and efforts to make high quality health care more accessible for women and children.

He has done a good job making sure that Missouri receives its fair share of money to improve roads and highways. As chairman of the subcommittee that rewrites the federal highway bill, Bond will use his clout to continue this battle for Missouri. Bond has moved swiftly at the federal level to ensure Missouri remains at the front of the biotechnology revolution.

A strong supporter of law enforcement and a strong U.S. military, Bond also serves on the Senate Select Intelligence Committee. He is the chairman of the Appropriations Subcommittee that funds the nation's housing and veterans' needs.

Jim Talent

United States Senator

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JIM MATTHES TALENT (Republican) was elected to serve in the U.S. Senate in 2002 based on his record of experience and effectiveness on behalf of Missouri jobs, health care and the nation's national and homeland security. Previously he served eight years in the Missouri General Assembly and eight years in the U.S. Congress where he represented Missouri's 2nd Congressional District.

Talent is supporting Missouri interests on four important committees: the Senate Agriculture, Nutrition and Forestry Committee; Armed Services Committee; Energy and Natural Resources Committee; and Aging Committee. Additionally, Talent serves as chair of the Armed Services Seapower Subcommittee and as chair of the Agriculture Committee's Subcommittee on Marketing, Inspection, and Product Promotion.

In his first year in the Senate, Talent was selected to serve as a Deputy Whip and was named a member of President Bush's Export Council. He is also a co-chair of the Senate Biofuels Caucus.

In the Missouri General Assembly, Talent succeeded in passing numerous pieces of legislation and piloted legislative efforts to build roads, toughen drug laws, secure taxpayer rights and reduce taxes. At the age of 32, Talent was unanimously chosen by his colleagues as the Minority Leader, the highest ranking Republican leadership position in the Missouri House.

In 1994, as a freshman congressman, Talent introduced the Real Welfare Reform Act, which subsequently became the basis for the historic bipartisan welfare reform bill, the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Act of 1996. The legislation has resulted in millions of people moving from dependency on the government to jobs and self-sufficiency.

Talent is keeping the promises he made when he ran for the Senate by becoming Mis-



souri's health care senator and helping pass a Medicare prescription drug benefit for seniors. He introduced the *Small Business Health Fairness Act* to provide health insurance for millions of uninsured Americans by allowing small business people to purchase health care plans for themselves, their employees and their families through their trade associations.

Talent also introduced health care legislation that earned bipartisan support to help treat and expand services for Americans with Sickle Cell Disease, an inherited blood disorder.

Talent has been a leader in the fight for important transportation and infrastructure projects in Missouri. He introduced a major transportation infrastructure initiative called Build America Bonds to empower state and local governments to complete significant infrastructure projects for all modes of transportation—roads, rail, transit, aviation and water. His proposal is designed to create millions of jobs, generate billions in economic activity and save thousands of lives by improving transportation safety.

Talent was born and raised in Des Peres, Mo. He graduated from Kirkwood High School in 1973 and attended Washington University in St. Louis, receiving the Arnold J. Lien Prize as the most outstanding undergraduate in political science. He graduated with honors from the Univ. of Chicago Law School in 1981 and clerked for Judge Richard Posner of the U.S. Court of Appeals, 1982–83.

Talent and his wife Brenda have been married since 1984. They have three children, Michael, Kate and Chrissy.

Historical Listing—United States Senators

Name	Political Party	Elected
Armstrong, David H. ¹⁴	Democrat	1876
Ashcroft, John	Republican	1994
Atchison, David R. ⁴	Democrat	1843, 1844, 1848
Barton, David ¹	Republican, Adams-Clay R.	1820, 1824
Benton, Thomas Hart ²	Democrat	1820–48
Blair, Francis P. ¹²	Democrat	1870
Bogy, Lewis V. ¹³	Democrat	1872
Bond, Samuel Christopher (Kit)	Republican	1986, 1992, 1998
Briggs, Frank P. ²²	Democrat	1945
Brown, B. Gratz ⁹	Unconditional Unionist	1862
Buckner, Alexander ³	Jacksonian	1830
Carnahan, Jean ²³	Democrat	2000
Clark, Joel Bennett (Champ) ^{19, 21}	Democrat	1932, 1938
Cockrell, Francis M.	Democrat	1874, 1880, 1886, 1892, 1898
Danforth, John C.	Republican	1976, 1982, 1988
Donnell, Forrest	Republican	1944
Drake, Charles D. ¹⁰	Republican	1866
Eagleton, Thomas F.	Democrat	1968, 1974, 1980
Geyer, Henry S.	Whig	1850
Green, James S.	Democrat	1856
Hawes, Harry B. ¹⁹	Democrat	1926
Henderson, John B. ⁸	Unionist	1862
Hennings, Thomas C. Jr.	Democrat	1950, 1956
Jewett, Daniel F. ¹¹	Republican	1870
Johnson, Waldo P.	Democrat	1860
Kem, James P.	Republican	1946
Linn, Lewis F. ^{3, 4}	Jacksonian, Democrat	1834, 1836, 1842
Long, Edward V.	Democrat	1962
Patterson, Roscoe C. ²⁰	Republican	1928
Polk, Trusten	Democrat	1856
Reed, James A.	Democrat	1910, 1916, 1922
Schurz, Carl	Republican	1868
Shields, James ¹⁵	Democrat	1878
Spencer, Seldon ^{17, 18}	Republican	1918, 1920
Stone, William Joe ¹⁶	Democrat	1902, 1908, 1914
Symington, Stuart	Democrat	1952, 1958, 1964, 1970
Talent, James M.	Republican	2002
Truman, Harry S ²²	Democrat	1934, 1940
Vest, George Graham	Democrat	1878, 1884, 1890, 1896
Warner, William	Republican	1904
Wilfley, Xenophon P. ¹⁶	Democrat	1918
Williams, George H. ¹⁸	Republican	1924
Wilson, Robert ⁷	Unionist	1862

¹Admitted to seat, December 1821.

²Admitted to seat, December 1821.

³Linn was appointed to succeed Alexander Buckner, who died of cholera in 1838.

⁴Linn died October 3, 1848, and was succeeded by David R. Atchison, who served until 1855.

⁵Polk was expelled from the Senate on a charge of disloyalty, January 10, 1862.

⁶Johnson was expelled from the Senate on a charge of disloyalty, January 10, 1862.

⁷Wilson was appointed by Provisional Governor Hall in the absence of Governor Gamble.

⁸Henderson was appointed by Provisional Governor Hall in the absence of Governor Gamble.

⁹Brown was elected for a term ending March 4, 1867.

¹⁰Drake resigned in 1871 to become a judge of the U.S. Court of Claims at Washington D.C.

¹¹Jewett was appointed to succeed Charles Drake until the meeting of the Legislature.

¹²Blair was elected to serve the remainder of Drake's senate term.

¹³Bogy died September 20, 1877.

¹⁴Armstrong was appointed September 27, 1877, to succeed Bogy until meeting of the Legislature.

¹⁵Shields was elected January 21, 1879, to serve the remainder of Bogy's senate term.

¹⁶Stone died April 14, 1918, and was succeeded by Xenophon P. Wilfley, who served until December 5, 1926.

¹⁷Spencer was elected November 5, 1918, for a term ending March 4, 1921.

¹⁸Spencer died May 16, 1925, and was succeeded by George H. Williams, who served until December 5, 1926.

¹⁹Hawes resigned February 3, 1933, and was succeeded by Joel Bennett (Champ) Clark, who was named by Governor Guy B. Clark for the remainder of the term, ending March 4, 1933.

²⁰Patterson's term expired March 4, 1935.

²¹Clark was elected November 8, 1932, for a term expiring March 4, 1939.

²²Briggs was appointed January 18, 1945, to fill the unexpired term of Harry S Truman, who resigned to become Vice President of the United States and succeeded to the Presidency on April 12, 1945, upon the death of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

²³Carnahan was appointed to succeed her late husband Mel Carnahan, who was killed in a plane crash on October 16, 2000 three weeks prior to the November 2000 general election. Mel Carnahan's name remained on the ballot due to Missouri election laws.